000 films boasted of 460,000 showings in Hungary, with 44 million seats sold.

214 Printing machines in the State-owned and operated publishing houses do not lie idle in Hungary. Books, monographs and all sorts of pamphlets are being printed in a volume surpassing the pre-war level. In 1952, their number reached 14,000,000 volumes. What the actual products of this florishing literature are can be seen easily by a glance at the 1952 "best-seller list":

		No. of Copies
Stalin's Complete Works	Vol. 2	50,000
	Vol. 5	50,000
	Vol. 8	50,200
	Vol. 9	50,200
	Vol.10	50,200
	Vol.13	50,200
Stalin, The Problems of Leninism		50,200
Stalin, The Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR		85,200
Spanov, The Conspirators		19,000
Pushkin, The Captain's Daughter		10,000
Aznayev, Far From Moscow		10,000
Gorki, The Mother		9,060
Illés, The Conquest of the Land		12,230
József's Selected Poems		10,200
Illyés, The People of the puszta		11,400
Móricz, Tales		11,750

Only the last three on the list are by Hungarian authors. The total of Lenin's and Stalin's works recently hit the 10 million mark.

217 208 The Communist press and literature are propagated in the villages in the "people's libraries" the number of which is surprisingly high (in 1952: 278 in Borsod county, 253 in Baranya, 242 in Veszprém, 223

in Szabolcs) and in the rural "people's houses of culture" (107 in Borsod, 91 in Baranya, 64 in Bács-Kiskún). These rural cultural centers feature meetings and lectures and are instrumental, in addition to newspapers, posters, pamphlets and radio, in spreading propaganda about the new way of life.

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Rumor being the only means of news dissemination which does not lend itself easily to censorship, it is today the only means, besides Western radio broadcasts, through which non-propagandistic information is able to travel. The Communists themselves freely use this medium and stress the importance of mouth to mouth propaganda. In industrial areas and cities in general, rumor spreads easier but it is also less difficult to censor; in the villages, on the other hand, where the peasants have the custom of gathering after the day's labor in small groups for talk, rumors can travel more freely without the interference of possible Communist informers. It has been noted, in the recent past, that rumor--especially anti-Communist rumor which, of course, is not being carried by the official government news machinery--spreads with surprising rapidity. The Berlin anti-Communist riots were common knowledge in Hungary a few hours after they actually broke out, without the press or radio ever alluding to them.

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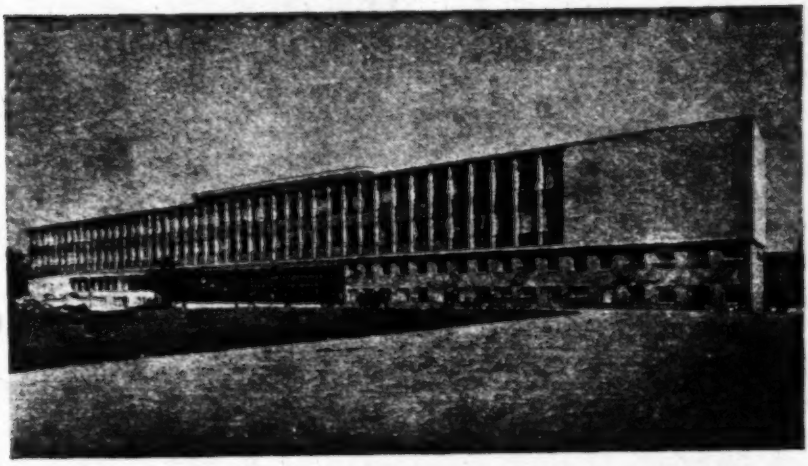

The apprentice home at the Matyas Rakosi works in Csepel.

562 condition require it, to more. If she places her child in
745 the factory baby care center, the young mother has the right to go down there and nurse it. This time is included in her eight work hours. Pregnant women may ask to be transferred to lighter work without reduction in wages. Six months before and six months after her delivery a woman cannot be discharged from her work or job. Working women are protected by law from having to do night-work or exhausting overtime.

[466] Around four o'clock, when he has finished with the
475 apprentices, Ferenc Gergely leaves the workshop. He goes
● 217 to the locker room, takes a hot shower and changes into his street clothes. Then he goes to the factory library to return a book. He loves to read, but in the past he had little opportunity to indulge in this pastime. Either he had no time or he had no money. Now he has both although reading costs him nothing since the library provides him with books free of charge. He can read, study, educate himself at his pleasure without having to pay for it. There are approximately twenty-five hundred

factory libraries in the country; these contain more than 475
one million volumes which teach and entertain the workers, 217
acquaint them with the benefits of culture and raise their
educational level.

The factory library is on the first floor of the cultural 517
center of the works. On his way up Ferenc Gergely
glances into the lecture hall. For a moment he watches
the rehearsal of the cultural group of the factory which is
competing, with a good chance of winning, in the nation-
al cultural competitions now under way. Approximately

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Ferenc Gergely in the factory library.

when about half a dozen of us "padres" intruded on their work without a word of warning! When the interpreter informed them who we were, they exclaimed with joy the word "Peace." Wherever we went the people were thinking, speaking and praying for peace.

217 I visited the Hungarian House of Parliament and was delighted to see in their library of 260,000 volumes, including 10,000 theological books, one or two books from the pen of Dean Inge.

778 I lunched with Roman Catholic prelates and non-Roman bishops. They all testified to the freedom which religion enjoys in Hungary.

771 The overcrowded churches proved to us that there is new life in the people. I worshipped at the John Calvin Church in Budapest and heard Pastor Muraközi preach very powerfully on Jeremiah xviii, 1-8. The church seated about 1,500 and was full. The same evening I preached myself to a full church at Gödöllő.

814 At Debrecen we saw the famous Theological College that, according to the Basle *Nachrichten*, has been converted into a "Concentration Camp"! There were 172 students in residence and 18 were sitting their Entrance Examination that week.

798 There is no persecution of religion in Hungary. Roman Catholics and Jews worship freely, as they wish and where they wish. According to Canon Beresztóczy, the Roman Prelate who administers the See of Cardinal Mindszenty, five Roman Catholic Churches had been ordered to be built that month (September, 1951).

[815] There is no persecution of science in Hungary. Professor József Varga, for instance, who was Professor of Science under the Horthy regime, is still Professor of Science under the present regime.

Throughout the entire country—and we motored hundreds of miles and spoke to dozens of people—I found full freedom to worship. Above all, I experienced an intense desire for peace. The motto of the people of Hungary may well be summed up in that adopted as a school motto at Gödöllő, namely, "A JÖVENDŐ A BÉKE EMBERÉÉ"—"The future belongs to the people of Peace."

The present pamphlet by the Rev. Stanley Evans sets out most vividly and compactly the position of the Churches in Hungary to-day. It is a masterly survey. I commend the work to the people of Britain and the English-speaking world.

W. Bryn Thomas,
Chairman of the British Hungarian Friendship Society